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## What is Claimed is:

- 1. A method treating a disease or condition relating to blood coagulation or fibrinolysis comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a pharmaceutically effective a amount of a p38 MAP kinase inhibitor.
- 2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the disease or condition is caused by a clot, thrombosis or embolism.
- 10 3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the disease or condition is chosen from:

acute venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, thrombosis during pregancy, hemorrhagic skin necrosis, acute or chronic disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), clot formation from surgery, long bed rest or long periods of immobilization, venous thrombosis,

fulminant meningococcemia, acute thrombotic strokes, acute coronary occlusion, acute peripheral arterial occlusion, massive pulmonary embolism, axillary vein thrombosis, massive iliofemoral vein thrombosis, occluded arterial or venous cannulae, cardiomyopathy, venoocclusive disease of the liver, hypotension, decreased cardiac output, decreased vascular resistance, pulmonary hypertension, diminished lung compliance, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia.

- 4. The method according to one of claims 1 3 wherein the a p38 MAP kinase inhibitor is provided in combination with one or more other anticoagulant or fibrinolytic agents.
- 5. The method according to claim 4 wherein the other anticoagulant or fibrinolytic agents are chosen from recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rtPA), streptokinase (SK), urokinase (UK), proUK, heparin, enoxoparin, dalteparin, coumarin anticoagulants, aspirin,
  30 dipyrimidamole, aggrennox, ticlopidine, clopidogrel (Plavix), abciximab, RheoPro, integrilin, and aggrestat.

## 6. The method according to any one of claims 1-5 wherein

the a p38 MAP kinase inhibitor is chosen from

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and

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- 10 or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
  - 7. The method according to claim 6 wherein the a p38 MAP kinase inhibitor is

or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.